14: Tamai--96 [10] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 293, 411 Chin-hoan

All the Tschinwan men carry a knife, a rifle, and bow and arrows wherever they go.

14: Tamai--96 [18] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 293, 411, 858 Chin-hoan

The Tschinwan men always wear a sword on their left side, even when they are indoors. When they go hunting or are going away for another reason they also carry a rifle. Boys start to wear their sword when they are seven or eight years old.

16: Müller--234 [2] U-3 (no date) 1910 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411, 293

Swords exist in all sizes and shapes, and there are some with curved blades. They make only the sheaths themselves; one side consists of wood, the other of wiring. They often suspend the hair of humans or bears from the point of the sheath; on most swords there are grooves to mark the number of heads which have been cut off with that sword. The sword is the constant companion of the aborigines of Formosa; they wear it on a string around the waist, and it serves as an ornament as well as a weapon.

22: Wiedfeldt--14 [5] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 293, 554 Atayal

A man never goes out unarmed, less for the sake of his own security than for the sake of his prestige.

36: Dodd--74 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 293, 411

"Every man [MLB: of the northern tribes] who possesses a gun (pâhtûs) wears round his neck curious-looking priming-flasks full of powder, and over his shoulder, or round his waist, an oblong-shaped case, made of skin, often containing several cylindrical-shaped wooden receptacles full of powder. He has generally about him a small bag containing shot and long iron projectiles almost the size of the little finger, which are slipped down the muzzle of the long-barrelled matchlock on top of the powder without any wad between. Matchlocks, however, are not very common in the interior, and even the border tribes are only scantily furnished with them. The majority of the men are armed with bows and arrows, with which they make good practice at stationary objects. Bowmen wear round their waists a deer skin strap, or arrow-belt, and not a man is without a long knife called lalāo. Another common appendage is a bag made either of hempen cloth or skin, about four or five inches broad and nine or ten inches long, in which they place dried tobacco leaves."

36: Dodd--78 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 293

"A few other articles besides those named are carried, [MLB: by the men of the northern tribes. For enumeration of articles used, see pp. 75-78, cat. 116.] such as hand nets, fishing gear, rope port-fires (made of hemp or the bark of a tree), worn round the wrists of men armed with matchlocks, &c."

37: Steere--308 [1] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 293, 411, 554, 721, 266 Chin-hoan

"The arms of these savages consist of a few fire-locks procured of the Chinese, and used principally in hunting, and lances and large knives used in hunting Chinese heads. They decorate these weapons with tresses of Chinese hair, and when upon the hunt for Chinese, carry highly ornamented red bags for carrying home the captured heads. They make regular expeditions every year down to the border land, where they lie in wait for the Chinese who come into the forest after rattan, bamboo shoots, etc. Human heads have a recognized value among them, and a man's importance depends upon the number of heads he has taken. The base of the skull is cut off, and the brain extracted, and the head then thoroughly dried, the teeth being generally knocked out--to make necklaces. We saw twenty-four of these skulls upon one small platform, and apparently the property of one man. I could find no proof that they are cannibals, though this charge is frequently laid to them. They may drink the blood of their enemies, as I saw the Lek-whan drinking warm deer's blood, but the bodies of the Chinese killed by them are generally left lying where they fell."